Matthew Weaver


# THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1795. [N° 1707.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.



## Supervisor's Office,

*Providence, December 27, 1794.*

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, on the Terms on which any Person will contract to furnish the Rations and small Supplies in the Quarter Master's Line, through the Year 1795, for the Garrison of Fort-Washington at Newport, including the same two Kinds of Supplies for the Recruiting Parties for the said Garrison:

A Ration consists of

One Pound of Bread, or Flour,
One pound of Beef, or ¾ of a Pound of Pork,
Half a Gill of Rum, Brandy, or Whisky,
One Quart of Salt,
Two Quarts of Vinegar,
Two Pounds of Soap,
One Pound of Candles, } per 100 Rations.

JOHN S. DEXTER, *Supervisor.*

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AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

## DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

*FOR SALE,*

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Where also may be had

A constant Supply of clean TOW.

*Newport, January 5, 1795.*

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## Gibbs & Channing

Have just imported and for Sale,

JAMAICA Spirits, Antigua and Demarara Rum, by the Hogshead—Jamaica Sugar, by the Hogshead and Barrel; Molasses, by the Hogshead—and Two Hundred and Eighty Dry Hides.

*December 30, 1794.*

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## Christopher Ellery

HEREBY presents his Respects to his Fellow-Citizens, thanks them for their past Favors, and acquaints them, that he has removed from the House in which he lately lived, to his House, in Marlborough-street, situate near to the Custom House; where he will attend, and endeavour to give Satisfaction, to those who may have Business with him, as NOTARY PUBLIC and CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT, for the *County*, and as JUSTICE of the PEACE, for the *Town* of Newport.

Writings

Done by said CHRISTOPHER ELLERY.

*December 29 1794*

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*TO BE LET, BY*

## GEORGE HAZARD,

*Of NEWPORT,*

*From the 25th Day of March next,*

A FARM, lying on Point Judith Neck, in South-Kingstown, containing about Four Hundred Acres of good Meadow and Pasture LAND. —Whoever inclines to hire the same, may know the Terms, by applying to him.

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*Newport, December 29, 1794.*


*For the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

### Biographical Account of the Three eldest Sons of the King of Great-Britain. *By W. K. Jamison*

*(Never before published in America.)*

IT may prove a matter of curiosity and entertainment to Americans to read occasionally a few *royal* anecdotes. Accounts of distant Kings, Princes and Nobles are food for the mirth and wonder of freemen. In a government where no royal ruffian can seize upon the property of the individual, where no lordly spoiler dare trample down the corn of the husbandman, and where the farmer may destroy the hirds that devour his harvest; it is not treason, to portray the character of those oppressors of mankind, the crowned ruffians of Europe, and their progeny.

The men, whose lives we mean to give, once fancied themselves born to humble their fellow men, from Europe, across the wide Atlantic, and along the vast continent of America. The eldest, George, was born in August, 1762; the second Frederick, the year following; and the third, William Henry, in the year 1767.

According to regular biography, we begin with the eldest—the hopes of Britain—the heir apparent to the English Crown.

At that period of life, when we find youth attentively acquiring the necessary information to guide them with honour and credit through life; the Prince of Wales had far advanced in a course of dissipation and luxury, not exceeded by the most expensive Tyrant of ancient or modern history. At the age of twenty-one, he entered upon what is called "his establishment," which was an allowance of £ 60,000 sterling per annum, besides a numerous train of pensioners and sinecures; with the revenue of the duchy of Cornwall, computed at between ten and twenty thousand more. Previous however to this attainment, he had squandered, over and above a prodigal allowance, sums which opened a considerable drain from the inexhaustible purse of his royal sire; who was induced to grant a loan upon the approaching addition to his heirs, revenue. The magnificent palace, called Carleton-House, was given to him, which, though once the residence of a Monarch, for whom it was prepared with every royal embellishment, was entirely inadequate to the taste and ambition of this royal youth. The British nation at this time had just concluded an inglorious peace with America, France, Spain, & Holland; & the people were groaning under the weight of taxes occasioned by their King's attempt to enslave America. Carleton-House was, notwithstanding, ordered to be new modelled, and entirely altered, at an estimate of about an hundred thousand pounds. No one will suppose, that even this enormous sum was adequate to the *royal whim*, when it is known, that by the last news we are told, the workmen were still busily employed in the *repairs* of Carlton House—a period of near twelve years!

The "*establishment.*" produced encrease of expence. Horses for the turf, the field, and the road, hounds, carriages of all sorts, and attendants of every description, waited on the royal youth; while an host of notorious sharpers, and loose women, at distance attended the motions of their Prince. Each day presented a new friend, and every night a fresh debauch. Public places of amusement were continually disturbed by the excesses of a riotous *royal* suite, and the *hopes of the nation* was frequently seen in the most disgraceful situations. Every titled fool of fashion, aped his manners, and vied with him in extravagance and dissipation.

*(To be continued.)*

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### CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, *December* 17.

ON motion, Messrs. Fitzsimons, Watts, Sherbourne, Lyman and New, were appointed to inquire and report respecting the number of clerks in the several public departments.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) a Committee was appointed to examine and report on the policy of remitting duties, in cases of loss by fire, &c. by a general law.

Mr. Coit from the Committee appointed for that purpose reported a resolution, giving the states a concurrent jurisdiction with the United States, on lands ceded, for light-houses, beacons, &c.—Ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with certain private communications.

The House took up the report of the Committee to whom was referred that part of the President's speech which relates to the policy of indemnifying the sufferers by the depredations of the insurgents in the western counties of Pennsylvania, and after some debate, in which Messrs. Swift, Murray, Dexter, Madison, Carnes and Hartley, took a principal part, the Speaker mentioned to the House, that the secret communications from the President of the United States were on the table; the reading of which would probably take up the remainder of the day till the time of adjournment; and suggested the propriety of suspending the debate for that purpose, upon which, the gallery was cleared.

THURSDAY, *December* 18.

The House took up for a third reading the bill making appropriations for payment of the militia on the late expedition against the insurgents—after some debate the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate. The House adjourned at 12 o'clock this day.

The Committee to whom was referred that Part of the President's Speech which relates to the policy of indemnifying the sufferers by the depredations of the insurgents in the western counties of Pennsylvania, Report the following resolutions, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause an ascertainment to be made of the losses sustained by the officers of government, and other citizens, in their property (in consequence of their exertions in support of the laws) by the insurgents in the western counties of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the President be authorised to draw out of the Treasury of the United States, the sum of dollars, to be applied by him to aid the said sufferers in repairing their losses.

The above resolutions gave rise to a debate in the House—various opinions on the best mode of indemnifying the sufferers appeared to be entertained by the members.

It was said that the injured parties ought to seek reparation in the course of law in the first instance—and if indemnification could not be obtained from the aggressors, then government should afford its aid; but an immediate indemnification will operate to screen the guilty, and transfer their punishment so far as respects property to the innocent and the community at large; for it is absurd to suppose a man would appear in a court of justice to prosecute for that which he had already received.—An objection was also drawn from another quarter, that if persons who lose property in civil commotions, find no difficulty in obtaining indemnification, it will render people careless and indifferent in defending their property. It might influence abandoned persons to contrive local insurrections for the very purpose of fleecing the public. These objections were replied to, by urging the justice of the claim of the sufferers, and the extreme danger which will arise, should those who distinguish themselves as supporters of the laws, be exposed to losses in proportion to their patriotism and signal exertions to uphold the government.

FRIDAY, *December* 19.

There was a message from the Senate with notice that they had agreed to the militia bill, for the western expedition, with amendments.

The second resolution on the indemnification business, was then taken up in the house. Mr. Boudinot moved the following emendatory addition: "To aid such of the sufferers, as, (in his (viz. the President's) opinion stand in need of immediate assistance, to be accounted for by them in such manner as may hereafter be directed by law." The amendment was carried, forty-four gentlemen rising. The committee who had brought in the report, was then ordered to bring in a bill.

The house next went into consideration of the amendments of the Senate, on the bill as to the expenses of the militia. The principles of these was for augmenting the bounty on enlisting.

This produced a variety of remarks from several members who agreed in condemning the amendment of the Senate, as to the last degree useless, and even pernicious. Dr. Beatty observed, that the increase of bounty always insured a great number of recruits; but then, they were of a much worse description than those who accepted a lesser bounty. In fact, the large bounty is not the means of filling the army. Three fourths of such recruits run off, without ever seeing the camp. Every recruiting officer will tell you, that if he is suffered to offer a large enough bounty, he will soon fill his company. But then, though the lesser bounty gathers men more slowly, they are much more likely to stay. With a large bounty, there always are two desertions for one. The amendments were referred to a select committee.

A bill was then brought in from the committee appointed in terms of the resolution moved by Mr. B. Bourn, authorising the transfer of the stock of certain states. The bill was read and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

There were then read certain despatches from the Secretary at War. The reading continued till three o'clock.

Adjourned till Monday at eleven o'clock.

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After reading and referring a number of petitions to the committee of claims, the House took up the transfer bill, founded on the resolution moved by Mr. B. Bourn; which was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

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A report was read from the Committee appointed to consider and report what further measures are necessary to be adopted, for the promulgation of the laws of the United States.

This report proposes printing three thousand copies of all the laws passed since the commencement of the present government, to be distributed in the several states, and that the same number be printed of laws which shall be passed in future—That a number of copies shall be printed in the German language—that the laws be more extensively published in the Gazettes; not to exceed two in one town, for which the Printers to receive dollars. This report was twice read, and ordered to be printed.


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The men, whose lives we mean to give, once fancied themselves born to humble their fellow men, from Europe, across the wide Atlantic, and along the vast continent of America. The eldest, George, was born in August, 1762; the second Frederick, the year following; and the third, William Henry, in the year 1767.

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*Newport, December 22, 1794.*

*From the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania established in Philadelphia, to the Patriotic Societies throughout the United States.*

FELLOW CITIZENS,

SENSATIONS of the most unpleasant kind must have been experienced by every reflecting person, who is not leagued against the liberties of this country, on hearing and reading the various charges and invectives, fabricated for the destruction of the Patriotic Societies in America. So indefatigable are the aristocratical faction among us, in disseminating principles unfriendly to the Rights of Man—at the same time so artful as to envelope their machinations with the garb of Patriotism, that it is much to be feared, unless vigilence, union, and firmness, mark the conduct of all real friends to equal liberty, their combinations and schemes will have their desired effect.

The enemies of liberty and equality have never ceased to traduce us—even certain influential and public characters have ventured to publicly condemn all political societies. When denunciations of this kind are presented to the world, supported by the influence of character and great names, they too frequently obtain a currency, which they are by no means entitled to, either on the score of justice, propriety, or even common sense. Sometimes by a nice stroke of policy, or by the combination of some favourable circumstance, which the address of the libertiscide turns to his advantage, the imposition gains ground even with the best informed men. As the history of other countries as well as our own, has taught us, that this influence has too frequently given a death-wound to freedom, it is the indispensible duty of every man, who is desirous of enjoying and transmitting to posterity equal liberty, to guard against its pernicious effects.

Our society, with others established upon similar principles, in this and the different States, were early viewed with a jealous eye by all those who were hostile to the Rights of Man. It has ever been a favorite and important pursuit with aristocracy, to stifle free inquiry, to envelope its proceedings in mystery, and, as much as possible, to impede the progress of political knowledge. No wonder, therefore, that societies, whose objects were to cultivate a just knowledge of rational liberty—to inquire into the public conduct of men in every department of government, and to exercise those constitutional rights, which, as freemen, they possess, should become obnoxious to designing men. Accordingly, their shafts have been darted from many quarters. We have been accused of an intention to destroy the government—the old cry of anarchy and antifederalism have been played off. The inconsistency of our adversaries is remarkable. At one time we are described as too insignificant to merit attention—too contemptible to be dangerous. Again—so numerous and wicked as to be no longer tolerated.

Unfortunately a favourable circumstance for the designs of aristocracy lately took place; we mean an insurrection in the western counties of this State. A number of those people, dreading the oppressive effects of the excise law, were excited to pursue redress by means not warrantable and unconstitutional. Passion instead of reason having assumed the direction of their affairs, disorder and disunion were the consequences. The Executive, however, by marching an army into that country, many of whom were members of this and other political societies, soon obliged those people to acknowledge obedience to the laws, now to the astonishment and indignation of every good citizen, there are not wanting some in administration who are attempting to persuade the people into a belief, that the insurrection was encouraged and abetted by the wicked designs of certain self-created societies—that no cause of discontent with respect to the laws or administration could reasonably exist. Strange that such palpable absurdities are offered in the face of day. Is it not an indisputable fact, that the complaints of the Western people, against the excise law, have sounded in the ears of Congress for some time before the existence of the present Patriotic Societies? Is it not equally true, that the general voice of America has considered their complaints as well founded? If the public opinion was ever indubitably manifested on any occasion it was at the late election in this city, where the citizens exhibited a decided proof of their abhorrence of excise systems, even at the fountain head of aristocracy, by depriving of a longer seat in the public councils of this country, one of its supporters, and placing in his stead a man who is supposed unfriendly to that species of revenue. They, indeed, nobly and successfully exercised the most proper and efficacious mode of redress.

That man must have passed through life without much reflection, who does not know that in other countries, as well as in our own, aristocracy has ever been disposed to proclaim every real or imaginary delinquency on the part of the people, a reason for depriving them of their rights, and for strengthening the arm of government. In Europe, we find, the present diabolical combination leagued against the rights of man, have endeavoured to promulgate the abominable doctrine, that the Swinish multitude are unequal to the task of governing themselves, by reason of their deficiency in virtue and knowledge—Hence they claim a right to subjugate their fellow-citizens, and to compel them to relinquish those invaluable privileges which they derived from the Deity.—Some of our temporary rulers seem to have adopted the same righteous policy. They too are striving to propagate an opinion, that public measures ought only to be discussed by public characters. What! shall the servants of the people, and who, at their pleasure, may be stripped of all authority, if found to abuse it, dispute the right of their employers, to discuss their public proceedings? Do they imagine that all knowledge, public spirit and virtue, exclusively confined to themselves? It is already an offence of the deepest dye, to meet and consult on matters which respect our freedom and happiness?—Should this be the case, our future prospects must be deplorable indeed! The Liberty of the Press, that luminary of the mind, as emphatically expressed, may be next proscribed: for such is the nature of despotism, that having made some encroachments upon the liberties of the people, its rapacious jaws are constantly extended to swallow every vestage of freedom.

If we are thus, without a shadow of reason or justice, to be fleeched of our rights—if we are not permitted to detect and expose the iniquity of public men and measures—if it be deemed a heresy to question the infallibility of the rulers of our land, in the name of God, to what purpose did we struggle through and maintain a seven years war against a corrupt court, unless to submit to be "hewers of wood, and drawers of water" at home—For surely foreign domination is not more grievous than domestic.

In this view of the subject, Fellow-Citizens, it may be proper to inquire whether you are prepared to relinquish those invaluable privileges, obtained at the expence of so much blood, and recognized by our Constitution?—We trust and hope you will spurn at the idea. Let us then exercise the right of peaceably meeting for the purpose of considering public affairs—to pass strictures upon any proceedings which are not congenial with Freedom—and to propose such measures, as, in our opinion, may advance the general weal. Let us combat, with Herculian strength, the fashionable tenet of some among us, that the people have no right to be informed of the actions and proceedings of government. Nothing, surely presents a stronger barrier against the encroachments of tyranny, than a free public discussion. By this means the attention is roused, the sources of intelligence are multiplied, and truth is developed.

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Extract of a letter from the Representative Gillett.

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"Yesterday the army entered Cologne, amidst the acclamations of an immense concourse of people which pressed forward as we passed. The enemy had, the night before, crossed the Rhine upon bridges above the city. The army enjoy the fruits of their labours by seeing the enemy beyond the river; the enemy are even more rejoiced to see such a barrier between us and them. I send you the keys of Cologne, Juliers and Aix la Chapelle."

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The Fame was boarded on her passage by two French frigates, which informed, that they had taken a vessel bound for Bermuda—No one on board the Fame knew of their having the Governor of Bermuda on board, until they were up to the land.

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We hear there is a gentleman in town who came as a passenger in the ship Hope arrived at Biddeford from London. He says that two days before he left London the Prince of Orange and family had arrived there.

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At a meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held at their Hall on Friday evening, the Magellanic Premium was awarded to the Author of a Paper on a new piece of Mechanism, called an Elevator, with the motto—*Nititur in Ardua Virtus.* On opening the sealed letter the Author of this Performance was found to be Nicholas Collin of Philadelphia.

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## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEN we review the calamities which afflict so many other Nations, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war; an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption; the great degree of internal tranquility we have enjoyed; the recent confirmation of that tranquility, by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it; the happy course of our public affairs in general; the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens—are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indications of the Divine Beneficence towards us.——In such a state of things, it is, in an especial manner, our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to ALMIGHTY GOD, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience:——

Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, do recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons whomsoever, within the United States, to set apart THURSDAY, the Nineteenth Day of FEBRUARY next, as a Day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING and PRAYER; and on that day to meet together, and render their sincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of Nations, for the manifold and signal mercies, which distinguish our lot as a nation: Particularly for the possession of constitutions of government, which unite, and by their union establish liberty, with order; for the preservation of our peace, foreign and domestic; for the seasonable control which has been given to a spirit of disorder, in the suppression of the late insurrection; and, generally, for the prosperous course of our affairs, public and private; and, at the same time, humbly and fervently to beseech the Kind Author of these blessings, graciously to prolong them to us—to imprint on our hearts, a deep and solemn sense of our obligations to him for them—to teach us rightly to estimate their immense value—to preserve us from the arrogance of prosperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy, by delusive pursuits—to dispose us to merit the continuance of his favours, by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correspondent conduct as citizens and as men—to render this country more and more a safe and propitious asylum for the unfortunate of other countries—to extend among us true and useful knowledge—to diffuse and establish habits of sobriety, order, morality, and piety; and, finally, to impart all the blessings we possess, or ask for ourselves, to the whole family of mankind.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America, to be affixed to these (L. S.) presents, and signed the same with my Hand.—Done at the city of Philadelphia, the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

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*From the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania established in Philadelphia, to the Patriotic Societies throughout the United States.*

FELLOW CITIZENS,

SENSATIONS of the most unpleasant kind must have been experienced by every reflecting person, who is not leagued against the liberties of this country, on hearing and reading the various charges and invectives, fabricated for the destruction of the Patriotic Societies in America. So indefatigable are the aristocratical faction among us, in disseminating principles unfriendly to the Rights of Man—at the same time so artful as to envelope their machinations with the garb of Patriotism, that it is much to be feared, unless vigilence, union, and firmness, mark the conduct of all real friends to equal liberty, their combinations and schemes will have their desired effect.

The enemies of liberty and equality have never ceased to traduce us—even certain influential and public characters have ventured to publicly condemn all political societies. When denunciations of this kind are presented to the world, supported by the influence of character and great names, they too frequently obtain a currency, which they are by no means entitled to, either on the score of justice, propriety, or even common sense. Sometimes by a nice stroke of policy, or by the combination of some favourable circumstance, which the address of the libertiicide turns to his advantage, the imposition gains ground even with the best informed men. As the history of other countries as well as our own, has taught us, that this influence has too frequently given a death-wound to freedom, it is the indispensible duty of every man, who is desirous of enjoying and transmitting to posterity equal liberty, to guard against its pernicious effects.

Our society, with others established upon similar principles, in this and the different states, were early viewed with a jealous eye by all those who were hostile to the Rights of Man. It has ever been a favorite and important pursuit with aristocracy, to stifle free inquiry, to envelope its proceedings in mystery, and, as much as possible, to impede the progress of political knowledge. No wonder, therefore, that societies, whose objects were to cultivate a just knowledge of rational liberty—to inquire into the public conduct of men in every department of government, and to exercise those constitutional rights, which, as freemen, they possess, should become obnoxious to designing men. Accordingly, their shafts have been darted from many quarters. We have been accused of an intention to destroy the government—the old cry of anarchy and antifederalism have been played off. The inconsistency of our adversaries is remarkable. At one time we are described as too insignificant to merit attention—too contemptible to be dangerous. Again—so numerous and wicked as to be no longer tolerated.

Unfortunately a favourable circumstance for the designs of aristocracy lately took place; we mean an insurrection in the western counties of this State. A number of those people, dreading the oppressive effects of the excise law, were excited to pursue redress by means not warrantable and unconstitutional. Passion instead of reason having affirmed the direction of their affairs, disorder and disunion were the consequences. The Executive, however, by marching an army into that country, many of whom were members of this and other political societies, soon obliged those people to acknowledge obedience to the laws, now to the astonishment and indignation of every good citizen, there are not wanting some in administration who are attempting to persuade the people into a belief, that the insurrection was encouraged and abetted by the wicked designs of certain self-created societies—that no cause of discontent with respect to the laws or administration could reasonably exist. Strange that such palpable absurdities are offered in the face of day. Is it not an indisputable fact, that the complaints of the Western people, against the excise law, have sounded in the ears of Congress for some time before the existence of the present Patriotic Societies? Is it not equally true, that the general voice of America has considered their complaints as well founded? If the public opinion was ever indubitably manifested on any occasion it was at the late election in this city, where the citizens exhibited a decided proof of their abhorrence of excise systems, even at the fountain head of aristocracy, by depriving of a longer seat in the public councils of this country, one of its supporters, and placing in his stead a man who is supposed unfriendly to that species of revenue. They, indeed, nobly and successfully exercised the most proper and efficacious mode of redress.

That man must have passed through life without much reflection, who does not know that in other countries, as well as in our own, aristocracy has ever been disposed to proclaim every real or imaginary delinquency on the part of the people, a reason for depriving them of their rights, and for strengthening the arm of government. In Europe, we find, the present diabolical combination leagued against the rights of man, have endeavoured to promulgate the abominable doctrine, that the Swinish multitude are unequal to the task of governing themselves, by reason of their deficiency in virtue and knowledge—Hence they claim a right to subjugate their fellow-citizens, and to compel them to relinquish those invaluable privileges which they derived from the Deity.—Some of our temporary rulers seem to have adopted the same righteous policy. They too are striving to propagate an opinion, that public measures ought only to be discussed by public characters. What! shall the servants of the people, and who, at their pleasure, may be stripped of all authority, if found to abuse it, dispute the right of their employers, to discuss their public proceedings? Do they imagine that all knowledge, public spirit and virtue, exclusively confined to themselves? It is already an offence of the deepest dye, to meet and consult on matters which respect our freedom and happiness?—Should this be the case, our future prospects must be deplorable indeed! The Liberty of the Press, that luminary of the mind, as emphatically expressed, may be next proscribed: for such is the nature of despotism, that having made some encroachments upon the liberties of the people, its rapacious jaws are constantly extended to swallow every vestage of freedom.

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## BOSTON, Dec. 29.

We believe we may depend on the information, that since the emancipation of slaves in Hispaniola, the plantations are more productive than when the blacks were slaves. We should be apprehensive that our *wishes* on this point might mislead the judgement, and be mistaken for *facts*; but representations of this tenor come from different sources, and we have no doubt of the truth of them. The French, in this particular, will be the first nation to prove, in the *great scale*, a truth long felt by philosophers; and one of the most important to society; *that slavery is the enemy of industry*, and repugnant to *private interest*, as well as moral justice and humanity.

December 31.

Amsterdam was not in the hands of the French the first of November. *(Centinel)*

## NEWPORT, January 6.

By a Proclamation of the Governor of South Carolina, dated the 4th Ult. it appears that William Smith, John Barnwall, Lemuel Benton, Richard Winn, Robert G. Harper, and Samuel Earle, are duly elected to represent that State in the Congress of the United States.

MARRIED]—At Halifax, Capt. ROBERT MURRAY, of the British Ship l'Oseau, to Miss REBECCA HALLIBURTON, Daughter of the Hon. John Halliburton.

—At Tiverton, Mr. ——— GARDNER, of Swanzey, to Miss CATHERINE BORDEN, Daughter of Mr. Benjamin Borden.

—Mr. OTIS ALMY to Miss LUCINDA MANCHESTER, Daughter of Mr. Godfrey Manchester.

—Mr. ALLEN DEVOL to Miss RUTH BENNETT, Daughter of Mr. John Bennett.

—Mr. LORING GRAY to Miss BRIDGET THOMPSON.

—In this Town, Capt. SAMUEL THOMPSON, of Westerly, to Miss ABIGAIL COGGESHALL, Daughter of Mr. Elisha Coggeshall.

DIED]—At Tiverton, Capt. JOHN NEGUS, in the 83d Year of his Age, a respectable Inhabitant of that Town.

[ERRATA—*In our last, in the Age of Miss* RUTH THURSTON, *for* 22d—*read* 20th]

*From a Correspondent.*

Youth does not often excite Peculiarity of Remark when Death invades its Existence, unless connected with more engaging Characteristicks——The Victims of Death less often exceed than are of a shorter Age than 20 Years; but when Virtues uncommonly interesting by their intrinsic Worth, and brilliant in their external Appearance, have attracted the Notice of mental Discernment, every Inducement which could deepen Sorrow for the Deprivation of such Excellence is sought for; and *Youth* when possessed by departing Friends increases our Regret.

The Grief of *Young* for the Loss of his *Narcissa*, was not more rational than ours for that of the amiable Miss *Thurston*. His Sensibility and poetic Talents only, enabled him to feel or to express a keener Sorrow than that of the humble Essayist.

The Skill of the Painter and Statuary, or even the Imagination of a Lover, could not add an external Charm to such as adorned *the Fair we mourn*. No Observer of intellectual Man has found a more complete Assemblage of Virtues, or less mingled with the Alloy of evil Habit or Disposition; for Vice was a Stranger to her, but in those of his Votaries with whom he assumes too glaring Colours to be unobserved by the Eye of spotless Innocence.

But to those who have seen her

" ———And who could cease to gaze
" That once had seen?"———

an Attempt to enumerate or paint her Virtues, would appear to fall far short both in Number and Beauty, of those so well expressed by a Countenance harmonic with her Soul. What Infidel could look upon her Face, or can contemplate her Character, and remain an Infidel?

If there is a Difference between Mirth and Happiness, it shone conspicuous in the Character of *Miss Thurston*.—The Melody of her Song was unmixed with the Noise of Mirth, and every Action and Word was tempered with that Philosophy, which resident in her, might justly have been disdainful of the rest of Mankind.

" Sweet Harmonist! and beautiful as sweet;
" And young as beautiful; and soft as young;
" And gay as soft; and innocent as gay;
" And happy (if ought happy her) as good."

But if Mirth was never depictured upon her Face, nor Dissipation entertained in her Mind—the Smile of Joy ever dimpled in her Cheek, and that Happiness which is the unalienable Friend of Innocency, was ever a tranquil Resident in her Heart.

Death seems to have embodied himself in this lovely Victim, to wipe away the Odium he had incurred by his more common Appearances.——He who has been emphatically called "*the grim Tyrant*," assumes the sweet Smile of Benignity.—He who has beheld with Envy, those who remain in Possession of this World, now views them with Pity, and wonders why they weep.—Come ye who have startled with Horror at the Sound of Death; hear the soft Accents of his Voice!—Come ye who have seen him in the agonizing Struggles of the vicious; behold the complacent Smile of Her in whom he is now personified,

" Lovely in Death the beauteous Ruin lay."

When we have seen Death in those who quit this Life with every reluctant Struggle which conscious Vice can nerve, and view him progressively in those, in whom he appears less and less horrible, till we see him in the present amiable Subject of Contemplation, completely enrobed in Innocency, and lovely in every Shape and Feature—We may well say of him, without attributing the Effect to Familiarity, that

" He is a Monster of so frightful Mein,
" As to be hated, needs but to be seen;
" But often seen, familiar to his Face,
" We first endure, then pity, then *embrace*."

How selfish is human Nature? In Proportion as we should acquiesce in the Death of our Friends, we deplore their Loss with comfortless Grief—Our Hearts are filled with Sorrow for the Departure from Earth of those Qualifications, which Angels joy to meet in Heaven. The Necessity of resigning to Heaven, every Virtue and Grace which affords Happiness to the Soul of Sensibility, is cruel; but this Reflection shall be our Consolation—that Bliss far greater than our utmost Exertions could have afforded, is the Portion of the dearest of our Friends—

" Song, Beauty, Youth, Love, Virtue, Joy, this Group
" Of bright Ideas,—Flowers of Paradise
" As yet unforfeit! in one Blaze we bind,
" Kneel and present it to the Skies; as all
" We guess of Heaven: And these were all her own;
" And *She* was ours; and We were—*were* most blest."

## TO THE PUBLIC.

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JOSEPH ELDRED.

*December* 31, 1794.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of Newport, Jan.* 5.

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Leopard, Shearman, | Providence |
| —— Clementina, Westcott, | Ditto |
| —— New-York Packet, Shaw, | New York |
| CLEARED, | *for* |
| Schooner Betsy, Kent, | Edenton |
| —— Rosamond, Tinckman, | York Town |
| —— Betsy, Usher, | St. Thomas's |
| Brig Hannah, Briggs, | Somerset |
| Sloop Discovery, Read, | Newbern |
| —— Betsey, Burr, | Long Island |
| —— Fame, Chace, | Newbern |
| —— Dartmouth, Burgess, | New-Bedford |
| —— Wealthy, Bishop, | New-York |


FOR SALE, BY

*Clarke & Hammond,*

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Caboozes, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

*Newport, January* 5 1795.

TO BE LET,

*And entered on the 25th of March next,*

A FARM, in Middletown, about Three Miles from this Town, containing 103 Acres.

Also, a Meadow LOT, of about 5 Acres, in the Town of Newport—For further Particulars, inquire of

OLIVER R. WARNER.

*January* 5 1795.

Jeremiah N. Sands

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from Little Rest Hill, to Wickford, in North Kingstown, where he carries on the CLOCK, WATCH MAKING, and GOLDSMITHS' BUSINESS in all their different Branches.

Those who please to employ him may rely upon having their Work done with Neatness and Expedition.

He gives CASH for OLD GOLD and SILVER.

*Wickford, January* 5, 1795

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To those Subscribers in Town and Country, who have paid the advance Money required in the *Proposals* for publishing the *Museum*, he returns his most sincere Thanks for their endeavours to Support so Expensive a Publication, as a News-Paper; and regrets at the same Time, that by the many Obstacles which have attended him in his Business, since the Commencement of it, and which are of so delicate a Nature, that he feels a Diffidence in himself, to relate them at this Time.

To those who have not paid the advance Money required, and which has now become Due, he earnestly requests them, and all indebted to the Printers of the *Museum*, in any other Manner, to make immediate Payment to Messieurs *Solomon Southwick* and *Richard Woodman*. And those who have credited the Company, whom the Subscriber has not been able to Settle with, are requested to call on the above mentioned Persons for a Settlement; who have sufficient Property in their Possession (belonging to the Company) to Settle all Demands against them.

HENRY C. SOUTHWICK.

*Newport, January* 6, 1795.

STATE of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

*December 29th, 1794.*

BY Order of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Richard Gardner, of South-Kingstown, Yeoman, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday in January next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the insolvent Act, passed in June, *A. D* 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*


PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

*FOR SALE, BY*

*Gibbs & Channing.*

Card Manufactory.

NATHANIEL LYON,

In THAMES STREET,

*Next House Southward of the* BRICK MARKET,

RETURNS his Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and begs Leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the shortest Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the single Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.——Also Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STOCK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be served on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Despatch.

To prevent Impositions, he has branded all his Cards with a Semicircle, NATHANIEL LYON, *Newport, Rhode Island, with a Square and Compass.*

Almost any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; also good tann'd. SHEEP SKINS*.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on good Security.

*He has also for SALE,*

Good Card and Saddler's Tacks, by the large or small Quantity, at a low Price.

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Newport, November 10, 1794.

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SAMUEL G. FOWLER, CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, } *Administrators.*

*Newport, December* 15, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, containing about Eighty Acres of Land, with one Half of a convenient well-finished Dwelling House, convenient for Two Families; a good Barn, with a Quantity of young Wood; is well fenced, and for the most Part Stone Wall; situated in Exeter, One Mile South of the Ten Rod Road, and Six Miles from Wickford.——For Terms, inquire of DANIEL TILLINGHAST, on the Premises.

N. B. The other Half of said Dwelling-House, with about 12 Acres of Land, is also to be Sold.

*Exeter, Nov* 15, 1794.

## BOSTON, Dec. 29.

We believe we may depend on the information, that since the emancipation of slaves in Hispaniola, the plantations are more productive than when the blacks were slaves. We should be apprehensive that our *wishes* on this point might mislead the judgement, and be mistaken for *facts*; but representations of this tenor come from different sources, and we have no doubt of the truth of them. The French, in this particular, will be the first nation to prove, in the *great scale*, a truth long felt by philosophers; and one of the most important to society; *that slavery is the enemy of industry*, and repugnant to *private interest*, as well as moral justice and humanity.

December 31.

Amsterdam was not in the hands of the French the first of November. *(Centinel)*

## NEWPORT, January 6.

By a Proclamation of the Governor of South Carolina, dated the 4th Ult. it appears that William Smith, John Barnwall, Lemuel Benton, Richard Winn, Robert G. Harper, and Samuel Earle, are duly elected to represent that State in the Congress of the United States.

MARRIED]—At Halifax, Capt. ROBERT MURRAY, of the British Ship l'Oseau, to Miss REBECCA HALLIBURTON, Daughter of the Hon. John Halliburton.

—At Tiverton, Mr. ——— GARDNER, of Swanzey, to Miss CATHERINE BORDEN, Daughter of Mr. Benjamin Borden.

—Mr. OTIS ALMY to Miss LUCINDA MANCHESTER, Daughter of Mr. Godfrey Manchester.

—Mr. ALLEN DEVOL to Miss RUTH BENNETT, Daughter of Mr. John Bennett.

—Mr. LORING GRAY to Miss BRIDGET THOMPSON.

—In this Town, Capt. SAMUEL THOMPSON, of Westerly, to Miss ABIGAIL COGGESHALL, Daughter of Mr. Elisha Coggeshall.

DIED]—At Tiverton, Capt. JOHN NEGUS, in the 83d Year of his Age, a respectable Inhabitant of that Town.

[ERRATA—*In our last, in the Age of Miss* RUTH THURSTON, *for* 22d—*read* 20th]

*From a Correspondent.*

Youth does not often excite Peculiarity of Remark when Death invades its Existence, unless connected with more engaging Characteristicks——The Victims of Death less often exceed than are of a shorter Age than 20 Years; but when Virtues uncommonly interesting by their intrinsic Worth, and brilliant in their external Appearance, have attracted the Notice of mental Discernment, every Inducement which could deepen Sorrow for the Deprivation of such Excellence is sought for; and *Youth* when possessed by departing Friends increases our Regret.

The Grief of *Young* for the Loss of his *Narcissa*, was not more rational than ours for that of the amiable Miss *Thurston*. His Sensibility and poetic Talents only, enabled him to feel or to express a keener Sorrow than that of the humble Essayist.

The Skill of the Painter and Statuary, or even the Imagination of a Lover, could not add an external Charm to such as adorned *the Fair we mourn*. No Observer of intellectual Man has found a more complete Assemblage of Virtues, or less mingled with the Alloy of evil Habit or Disposition; for Vice was a Stranger to her, but in those of his Votaries with whom he assumes too glaring Colours to be unobserved by the Eye of spotless Innocence.

But to those who have seen her

" ———And who could cease to gaze
" That once had seen ?"———

an Attempt to enumerate or paint her Virtues, would appear to fall far short both in Number and Beauty, of those so well expressed by a Countenance harmonic with her Soul. What Infidel could look upon her Face, or can contemplate her Character, and remain an Infidel?

If there is a Difference between Mirth and Happiness, it shone conspicuous in the Character of *Miss Thurston*.—The Melody of her Song was unmixed with the Noise of Mirth, and every Action and Word was tempered with that Philosophy, which resident in her, might justly have been disdainful of the rest of Mankind.

" Sweet Harmonist! and beautiful as sweet;
" And young as beautiful; and soft as young;
" And gay as soft; and innocent as gay;
" And happy (if ought happy here) as good."

But if Mirth was never depictured upon her Face, nor Dissipation entertained in her Mind—the Smile of Joy ever dimpled in her Cheek, and that Happiness which is the unalienable Friend of Innocency, was ever a tranquil Resident in her Heart.

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N. B. The other Half of said Dwelling House, with about 12 Acres of Land, is also to be Sold.

*Exeter, Nov 25, 1794.*

*From the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania established in Philadelphia, to the Patriotic Societies throughout the United States.*

FELLOW CITIZENS,

SENSATIONS of the most unpleasant kind must have been experienced by every reflecting person, who is not leagued against the liberties of this country, on hearing and reading the various charges and invectives, fabricated for the destruction of the Patriotic Societies in America. So indefatigable are the aristocratical faction among us, in disseminating principles unfriendly to the Rights of Man—at the same time so artful as to envelope their machinations with the garb of Patriotism, that it is much to be feared, unless vigilence, union, and firmness, mark the conduct of all real friends to equal liberty, their combinations and schemes will have their desired effect.

The enemies of liberty and equality have never ceased to traduce us—even certain influential and public characters have ventured to publicly condemn all political societies. When denunciations of this kind are presented to the world, supported by the influence of character and great names, they too frequently obtain a currency, which they are by no means entitled to, either on the score of justice, propriety, or even common sense. Sometimes by a nice stroke of policy, or by the combination of some favourable circumstance, which the address of the libericide turns to his advantage, the imp s ton gains ground even with the best informed men. As the history of other countries as well as our own, has taught us, that this influence has too frequently given a death-wound to freedom, it is the indispensible duty of every man, who is desirous of enjoying and transmitting to posterity equal liberty, to guard against its pernicious effects.

Our society, with others established upon similar principles, in this and the different states, were early viewed with a jealous eye by all those who were hostile to the Rights of Man. It has ever been a favorite and important pursuit with aristocracy, to stifle free inquiry, to envelope its proceedings in mystery, and, as much as possible, to impede the progress of political knowledge. No wonder, therefore, that societies, whose objects were to cultivate a just knowledge of rational liberty—to inquire into the public conduct of men in every department of government, and to exercise those constitutional rights, which, as freemen, they possess, should become obnoxious to designing men. Accordingly, their shafts have been darted from many quarters. We have been accused of an intention to destroy the government—the old cry of anarchy and antifederalism have been played off. The inconsistency of our adversaries is remarkable. At one time we are described as too insignificant to merit attention—too contemptible to be dangerous. Again—so numerous and wicked as to be no longer tolerated.

Unfortunately a favourable circumstance for the designs of aristocracy lately took place; we mean an insurrection in the western counties of this State. A number of those people, dreading the oppressive effects of the excise law, were excited to pursue redress by means not warrantable and unconstitutional. Passion instead of reason having assumed the direction of their affairs, disorder and disunion were the consequences. The Executive, however, by marching an army into that country, many of whom were members of this and other political societies, soon obliged those people to acknowledge obedience to the laws, now to the astonishment and indignation of every good citizen, there are not wanting some in administration who are attempting to persuade the people into a belief, that the insurrection was encouraged and abetted by the wicked designs of certain self-created societies—that no cause of discontent with respect to the laws or administration could reasonably exist. Strange that such palpable absurdities are offered in the face of day. Is it not an indisputable fact, that the complaints of the Western people, against the excise law, have sounded in the ears of Congress for some time before the existence of the present Patriotic Societies? Is it not equally true, that the general voice of America has considered their complaints as well founded? If the public opinion was ever indubitably manifested on any occasion it was at the late election in this city, where the citizens exhibited a decided proof of their abhorrence of excise systems, even at the fountain head of aristocracy, by depriving of a longer seat in the public councils of this country, one of its supporters, and placing in his stead a man who is supposed unfriendly to that species of revenue. They, indeed, nobly and successfully exercised the most proper and efficacious mode of redress.

That man must have passed through life without much reflection, who does not know that in other countries, as well as in our own, aristocracy has ever been disposed to proclaim every real or imaginary delinquency on the part of the people, a reason for depriving them of their rights, and for strengthening the arm of government. In Europe, we find, the present diabolical combination leagued against the rights of man, have endeavoured to promulgate the abominable doctrine, that the Swinish multitude are unequal to the task of governing themselves, by reason of their deficiency in virtue and knowledge—Hence they claim a right to subjugate their fellow-citizens, and to compel them to relinquish those invaluable privileges which they derived from the Deity.—Some of our temporary rulers seem to have adopted the same righteous policy. They too are striving to propagate an opinion, that public measures ought only to be discussed by public characters. What! shall the servants of the people, and who, at their pleasure, may be stripped of all authority, if found to abuse it, dispute the right of their employers, to discuss their public proceedings? Do they imagine that all knowledge, public spirit and virtue, exclusively confined to themselves? It is already an offence of the deepest dye, to meet and consult on matters which respect our freedom and happiness?—Should this be the case, our future prospects must be deplorable indeed! The Liberty of the Press, that luminary of the mind, as emphatically expressed, may be next proscribed: for such is the nature of despotism, that having made some encroachments upon the liberties of the people, its rapacious jaws are constantly extended to swallow every vestage of freedom.

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Extract of a letter from the Representative Gillett.

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"Yesterday the army entered Cologne, amidst the acclamations of an immense concourse of people which pressed forward as we passed. The enemy had, the night before, crossed the Rhine upon bridges above the city. The army enjoy the fruits of their labours by seeing the enemy beyond the river; the enemy are even more rejoiced to see such a barrier between us and them. I send you the keys of Cologne, Juliers and Aix la Chapelle."

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The Fame was boarded on her passage by two French frigates, which informed, that they had taken a vessel bound for Bermuda—No one on board the Fame knew of their having the Governor of Bermuda on board, until they were up to the land.

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WHEN we review the calamities which afflict so many other Nations, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war; an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption; the great degree of internal tranquility we have enjoyed; the recent confirmation of that tranquility, by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it; the happy course of our public affairs in general; the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens—are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indications of the Divine Beneficence towards us.——In such a state of things, it is, in an especial manner, our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to ALMIGHTY GOD, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience:——

Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, do recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons whomsoever, within the United States, to set apart THURSDAY, the Nineteenth Day of FEBRUARY next, as a Day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING and PRAYER; and on that day to meet together, and render their sincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of Nations, for the manifold and signal mercies, which distinguish our lot as a nation: Particularly for the possession of constitutions of government, which unite, and by their union establish liberty, with order; for the preservation of our peace, foreign and domestic; for the seasonable controul which has been given to a spirit of disorder, in the suppression of the late insurrection; and, generally, for the prosperous course of our affairs, public and private; and, at the same time, humbly and fervently to beseech the Kind Author of these blessings, graciously to prolong them to us—to imprint on our hearts, a deep and solemn sense of our obligations to him for them—to teach us rightly to estimate their immense value—to preserve us from the arrogance of prosperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy, by delusive pursuits—to dispose us to merit the continuance of his favours, by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correspondent conduct as citizens and as men—to render this country more and more a safe and propitious asylum for the unfortunate of other countries—to extend among us true and useful knowledge—to diffuse and establish habits of sobriety, order, morality, and piety; and, finally, to impart all the blessings we possess, or ask for ourselves, to the whole family of mankind.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America, to be affixed to these (L. S.) presents, and signed the same with my Hand.—Done at the city of Philadelphia, the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

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*From the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania established in Philadelphia, to the Patriotic Societies throughout the United States.*

FELLOW CITIZENS,

SENSATIONS of the most unpleasant kind must have been experienced by every reflecting person, who is not leagued against the liberties of this country, on hearing and reading the various charges and invectives, fabricated for the destruction of the Patriotic Societies in America. So indefatigable are the aristocratical faction among us, in disseminating principles unfriendly to the Rights of Man—at the same time so artful as to envelope their machinations with the garb of Patriotism, that it is much to be feared, unless vigilence, union, and firmness, mark the conduct of all real friends to equal liberty, their combinations and schemes will have their desired effect.

The enemies of liberty and equality have never ceased to traduce us—even certain influential and public characters have ventured to publicly condemn all political societies. When denunciations of this kind are presented to the world, supported by the influence of character and great names, they too frequently obtain a currency, which they are by no means entitled to, either on the score of justice, propriety, or even common sense. Sometimes by a nice stroke of policy, or by the combination of some favourable circumstance, which the address of the libertycide turns to his advantage, the imposition gains ground even with the best informed men. As the history of other countries as well as our own, has taught us, that this influence has too frequently given a death-wound to freedom, it is the indispensible duty of every man, who is desirous of enjoying and transmitting to posterity equal liberty, to guard against its pernicious effects.

Our society, with others established upon similar principles, in this and the different states, were early viewed with a jealous eye by all those who were hostile to the Rights of Man. It has ever been a favorite and important pursuit with aristocracy, to stifle free inquiry, to envelope its proceedings in mystery, and, as much as possible, to impede the progress of political knowledge. No wonder, therefore, that societies, whose objects were to cultivate a just knowledge of rational liberty—to inquire into the public conduct of men in every department of government, and to exercise those constitutional rights, which, as freemen, they possess, should become obnoxious to designing men. Accordingly, their shafts have been darted from many quarters. We have been accused of an intention to destroy the government—the old cry of anarchy and antifederalism have been played off. The inconsistency of our adversaries is remarkable. At one time we are described as too insignificant to merit attention—too contemptible to be dangerous. Again—so numerous and wicked as to be no longer tolerated.

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## BOSTON, Dec. 29.

We believe we may depend on the information, that since the emancipation of slaves in Hispaniola, the plantations are more productive than when the blacks were slaves. We should be apprehensive that our *wishes* on this point might mislead the judgement, and be mistaken for *facts*; but representations of this tenor come from different sources, and we have no doubt of the truth of them. The French, in this particular, will be the first nation to prove, in the *great scale*, a truth long felt by philosophers; and one of the most important to society; *that slavery is the enemy of industry*, and repugnant to *private interest*, as well as moral justice and humanity.

December 31.

Amsterdam was not in the hands of the French the first of November. *(Centinel)*

## NEWPORT, January 6.

By a Proclamation of the Governor of South Carolina, dated the 4th Ult. it appears that William Smith, John Barnwall, Lemuel Benton, Richard Winn, Robert G. Harper, and Samuel Earle, are duly elected to represent that State in the Congress of the United States.

MARRIED]—At Halifax, Capt. ROBERT MURRAY, of the British Ship l'Oseau, to Miss REBECCA HALLIBURTON, Daughter of the Hon. John Halliburton.

—At Tiverton, Mr. ——— GARDNER, of Swanzey, to Miss CATHERINE BORDEN, Daughter of Mr. Benjamin Borden.

—Mr. OTIS ALMY to Miss LUCINDA MANCHESTER, Daughter of Mr. Godfrey Manchester.

—Mr. ALLEN DEVOL to Miss RUTH BENNETT, Daughter of Mr. John Bennett.

—Mr. LORING GRAY to Miss BRIDGET THOMPSON.

—In this Town, Capt. SAMUEL THOMPSON, of Westerly, to Miss ABIGAIL COGGESHALL, Daughter of Mr. Elisha Coggeshall.

DIED]—At Tiverton, Capt. JOHN NEGUS, in the 83d Year of his Age, a respectable Inhabitant of that Town.

[ERRATA—*In our last, in the Age of Miss* RUTH THURSTON, *for* 22d—*read* 20th]

*From a Correspondent.*

Youth does not often excite Peculiarity of Remark when Death invades its Existence, unless connected with more engaging Characteristicks——The Victims of Death less often exceed than are of a shorter Age than 20 Years; but when Virtues uncommonly interesting by their intrinsic Worth, and brilliant in their external Appearance, have attracted the Notice of mental Discernment, every Inducement which could deepen Sorrow for the Deprivation of such Excellence is sought for; and *Youth* when possessed by departing Friends increases our Regret.

The Grief of *Young* for the Loss of his *Narcissa*, was not more rational than ours for that of the amiable Miss *Thurston*. His Sensibility and poetic Talents only, enabled him to feel or to express a keener Sorrow than that of the humble Essayist.

The Skill of the Painter and Statuary, or even the Imagination of a Lover, could not add an external Charm to such as adorned *the Fair we mourn*. No Observer of intellectual Man has found a more complete Assemblage of Virtues, or less mingled with the Alloy of evil Habit or Disposition; for Vice was a Stranger to her, but in those of his Votaries with whom he assumes too glaring Colours to be unobserved by the Eye of spotless Innocence.

But to those who have seen her
" ——— And who could cease to gaze
" That once had seen?" ———

an Attempt to enumerate or paint her Virtues, would appear to fall far short both in Number and Beauty, of those so well expressed by a Countenance harmonic with her Soul. What Infidel could look upon her Face, or can contemplate her Character, and remain an Infidel?

If there is a Difference between Mirth and Happiness, it shone conspicuous in the Character of *Miss Thurston*.—The Melody of her Song was unmixed with the Noise of Mirth, and every Action and Word was tempered with that Philosophy, which resident in her, might justly have been disdainful of the rest of Mankind.

" Sweet Harmonist! and beautiful as sweet;
" And young as beautiful; and soft as young;
" And gay as soft; and innocent as gay;
" And happy (if ought happy here) as good."

But if Mirth was never depictured upon her Face, nor Dissipation entertained in her Mind—the Smile of Joy ever dimpled in her Cheek, and that Happiness which is the unalienable Friend of Innocency, was ever a tranquil Resident in her Heart.

Death seems to have embodied himself in this lovely Victim, to wipe away the Odium he had incurred by his more common Appearances.—He who has been emphatically called "*the grim Tyrant*," assumes the sweet Smile of Benignity.—He who has beheld with Envy, those who remain in Possession of this World, now views them with Pity, and wonders why they weep.—Come ye who have startled with Horror at the Sound of Death; hear the soft Accents of his Voice!—Come ye who have seen him in the agonizing Struggles of the vicious; behold the complacent Smile of Her in whom he is now personified,

" Lovely in Death the beauteous Ruin lay."

When we have seen Death in those who quit this Life with every reluctant Struggle which conscious Vice can nerve, and view him progressively in those, in whom he appears less and less horrible, till we see him in the present amiable Subject of Contemplation, completely enrobed in Innocency, and lovely in every Shape and Feature—We may well say of him, without attributing the Effect to Familiarity, that

" He is a Monster of so frightful Mein,
" As to be hated, needs but to be seen;
" But often seen, familiar to his Face,
" We first endure, then pity, then *embrace*."

How selfish is human Nature? In Proportion as we should acquiesce in the Death of our Friends, we deplore their Loss with comfortless Grief—Our Hearts are filled with Sorrow for the Departure from Earth of those Qualifications, which Angels joy to meet in Heaven. The Necessity of resigning to Heaven, every Virtue and Grace which affords Happiness to the Soul of Sensibility, is cruel; but this Reflection shall be our Consolation—that Bliss far greater than our utmost Exertions could have afforded, is the Portion of the dearest of our Friends—

" Song, Beauty, Youth, Love, Virtue, Joy, this Group
" Of bright Ideas,—Flowers of Paradise
" As yet unforfeit! in one Blaze we bind,
" Kneel and present it to the Skies; as all
" We guess of Heaven: And these were all her own;
" And *She* was ours; and We were—*were* most blest."

## TO THE PUBLIC.

SORCERY and imaginations when mixed with envy are dangerous to society—its effects may be discovered when we reflect upon the transactions which took place in consequence of one THOMAS MOREY's secretly abandoning and leaving his wife at Hopkinton, and going into the country, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1791, which induced his friends and neighbours to believe that some accident had befell him; and it was at first imagined that he was murdered, near Bissell's Mills, in Exeter, and search made for him there, about three weeks after his departure; then it was said to be told by a Conjurer, that he was killed by accident, at or near one Benjamin Diamond's house, in North Kingstown; and the suspicion was so great, by the misrepresentation of a person who went to search after him at Exeter, who conceited or presumed that said Morey, and ten or fifteen persons more were seen by him at said Diamond's, in the afternoon of the same day that the said Morey set out on his journey. In consequence thereof, said Diamond's wife and five others were committed to Newport gaol, for the supposed murder; who were confined in close gaol about three months, and threatened by the Judge who committed them, that he had enough against them to hang them;—which commitment and expences almost ruined the poor innocent persons in their small interest, and their characters stigmatized by public censure, when at the same time it is evident, that neither the said Morey, nor no other company of men, did assemble at said Diamond's house, on the said 17th day of May, as aforesaid;—but at length, by the blessing of Divine Providence, the said Thomas Morey hath returned to his Father's house, in North Kingstown, to the great joy of his parents, and to the convincing proof of the innocence of the poor censured people, and to the satisfaction of their neighbours of their innocence.——We must allow that Murder is a horrid Crime, and ought to have the punishment which the law inflicts: But we ought to be cautious how we punish, or wrongfully accuse the innocent.——I need not say much of the conduct of the man, who was the means of much public and private expence, and injury to said individuals: But I will leave his conduct, with that of the Judge who committed them, to the impartial reader, to judge for himself.

JOSEPH ELDRED.

*December* 31, 1794.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of Newport, Jan.* 5.

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Leopard, Shearman, | Providence |
| —— Clementina, Westcott, | Ditto |
| —— New-York Packet, Shaw, | New York |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Schooner Betsy, Kent, | Edenton |
| —— Rosamond, Tinckman, | York Town |
| —— Betsy, Usher, | St. Thomas's |
| Brig Hannah, Briggs, | Somerset |
| Sloop Discovery, Read, | Newbern |
| —— Betsey, Burr, | Long Island |
| —— Fame, Chace, | Newbern |
| —— Dartmouth, Burgess, | New-Bedford |
| —— Wealthy, Bishop, | New-York |

## FOR SALE, BY *Clarke & Hammond*,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Caboozes, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

*Newport, January* 5 1795.

## TO BE LET,

*And entered on the 25th of March next,*

A FARM, in Middletown, about Three Miles from this Town, containing 103 Acres.

Also, a Meadow LOT, of about 5 Acres, in the Town of Newport—For further Particulars, inquire of

OLIVER R. WARNER.

*January* 5 1795.

## Jeremiah N. Sands

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from Little Rest Hill, to Wickford, in North Kingstown, where he carries on the CLOCK, WATCH MAKING, and GOLDSMITHS' BUSINESS in all their different Branches.

Those who please to employ him may rely upon having their Work done with Neatness and Expedition.

He gives CASH for OLD GOLD and SILVER.

*Wickford, January* 5, 1795

COLE and GOODLUCK's POLICIES for Sale, by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post Office—where may be seen their Scale of Policies, and a Scheme of the Washington Lottery.

## To the PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, one of the Printers of *The Rhode-Island Museum*, returns his sincere Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have patronised that Paper since the Publication commenced in this Town, and informs them, that the last Paper, published on the 29th of December, 1794, completed *Six Months*; and as the Profits of the Business is thought (by him) to be inadequate to the Support thereof, he has thought it to be more to his Interest to relinquish the Publication.

To those Subscribers in Town and Country, who have paid the advance Money required in the Proposals for publishing the *Museum*, he returns his most sincere Thanks for their endeavours to Support so Expensive a Publication, as a News-Paper; and regrets at the same Time, that by the many Obstacles which have attended him in his Business, since the Commencement of it, and which are of so delicate a Nature, that he feels a Diffidence in himself, to relate them at this Time.

To those who have not paid the advance Money required, and which has now become Due, he earnestly requests them, and all indebted to the Printers of the *Museum*, in any other Manner, to make immediate Payment to Messieurs *Solomon Southwick* and *Richard Woodman*. And those who have credited the Company, whom the Subscriber has not been able to Settle with, are requested to call on the above mentioned Persons for a Settlement; who have sufficient Property in their Possession (belonging to the Company) to Settle all Demands against them.

HENRY C. SOUTHWICK.

*Newport, January* 6, 1795.

STATE of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

*December 29th*, 1794.

BY Order of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Richard Gardner, of South-Kingstown, Yeoman, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday in January next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the insolvent Act, passed in June, *A. D* 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

*FOR SALE, BY*

*Gibbs & Channing.*

## Card Manufactory.

NATHANIEL LYON,

In THAMES STREET,

*Next House Southward of the* BRICK MARKET,

RETURNS his Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and begs Leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the shortest Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the single Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.——Also Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STOCK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be served on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Despatch.

To prevent Impositions, he has branded all his Cards with a Semicircle, NATHANIEL LYON, *Newport, Rhode Island, with a Square and Compass.*

Almost any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; also good tann'd SHEEP SKINS*.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on good Security.

*He has also for SALE,*

Good Card and Saddler's Tacks, by the large or small Quantity, at a low Price.

* *The above Skins must be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but* not *oiled.*

Newport, November 10, 1794.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq; deceased, or the late Copartnership of *Samuel Fowler, & Sons*, are requested to exhibit them to either of the Subscribers;—and all indebted to said Estate, or Copartnership, are desired to make an immediate Settlement.

SAMUEL G. FOWLER, CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, } *Administrators.*

*Newport, December* 15, 1794.

## TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, containing about Eighty Acres of Land, with one Half of a convenient well-finished Dwelling House, convenient for Two Families; a good Barn, with a Quantity of young Wood; is well fenced, and for the most Part Stone Wall; situated in Exeter, One Mile South of the Ten Rod Road, and Six Miles from Wickford.——For Terms, inquire of DANIEL TILLINGHAST, on the Premises.

N. B. The other Half of said Dwelling House, with about 12 Acres of Land, is also to be Sold.

*Exeter, Nov* 25, 1794.

## BOSTON, Dec. 29.

We believe we may depend on the information, that ſince the emancipation of ſlaves in Hiſpaniola, the plantations are more productive than when the blacks were ſlaves. We ſhould be apprehenſive hat our *wiſhes* on this point might miſlead the judgement, and be miſtaken for *facts*; but repreſentations of this tenor come from different ſources, and we have no doubt of the truth of them. The French, in this particular, will be the firſt nation to prove, in the *great ſcale*, a truth long felt by philoſophers; and one of the moſt important to ſociety; *that ſlavery is the enemy of induſtry*, and repugnant to *private intereſt*, as well as moral juſtice and humanity.

December 31.

Amſterdam was not in the hands of the French the firſt of November. *(Centinel)*

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## NEWPORT, January 6.

By a Proclamation of the Governor of South Carolina, dated the 4th Ult. it appears that William Smith, John Barnwall, Lemuel Benton, Richard Winn, Robert G. Harper, and Samuel Earle, are duly elected to repreſent that State in the Congreſs of the United States.

MARRIED]—At Halifax, Capt. ROBERT MURRAY, of the Britiſh Ship l'Oſeau, to Miſs REBECCA HALLIBURTON, Daughter of the Hon. John Halliburton.

—At Tiverton, Mr. ——— GARDNER, of Swanzey, to Miſs CATHERINE BORDEN, Daughter of Mr. Benjamin Borden.

—Mr. OTIS ALMY to Miſs LUCINDA MANCHESTER, Daughter of Mr. Godfrey Manchester.

—Mr. ALLEN DEVOL to Miſs RUTH BENNETT, Daughter of Mr. John Bennett.

—Mr. LORING GRAY to Miſs BRIDGET THOMPSON.

—In this Town, Capt. SAMUEL THOMPSON, of Weſterly, to Miſs ABIGAIL COGGESHALL, Daughter of Mr. Eliſha Coggeſhall.

DIED]—At Tiverton, Capt. JOHN NEGUS, in the 83d Year of his Age, a reſpectable Inhabitant of that Town.

[ERRATA—*In our laſt, in the Age of Miſs* RUTH THURSTON, *for* 22d—*read* 20th]

*From a Correſpondent.*

Youth does not often excite Peculiarity of Remark when Death invades its Exiſtence, unleſs connected with more engaging Characteriſticks——The Victims of Death leſs often exceed than are of a ſhorter Age than 20 Years; but when Virtues uncommonly intereſting by their intrinſic Worth, and brilliant in their external Appearance, have attracted the Notice of mental Diſcernment, every Inducement which could deepen Sorrow for the Deprivation of ſuch Excellence is ſought for; and *Youth* when poſſeſſed by departing Friends increaſes our Regret.

The Grief of *Young* for the Loſs of his *Narciſſa*, was not more rational than ours for that of the amiable Miſs *Thurſton*. His Senſibility and poetic Talents only, enabled him to feel or to expreſs a keener Sorrow than that of the humble Eſſayiſt.

The Skill of the Painter and Statuary, or even the Imagination of a Lover, could not add an external Charm to ſuch as adorned *the Fair we mourn*. No Obſerver of intellectual Man has found a more complete Aſſemblage of Virtues, or leſs mingled with the Alloy of evil Habit or Diſpoſition; for Vice was a Stranger to her, but in thoſe of his Votaries with whom he aſſumes too glaring Colours to be unobſerved by the Eye of ſpotleſs Innocence.

But to thoſe who have ſeen her

" ——— And who could ceaſe to gaze
" That once had ſeen?"———

an Attempt to enumerate or paint her Virtues, would appear to fall far ſhort both in Number and Beauty, of thoſe ſo well expreſſed by a Countenance harmonic with her Soul. What Infidel could look upon her Face, or can contemplate her Character, and remain an Infidel?

If there is a Difference between Mirth and Happineſs, it ſhone conſpicuous in the Character of *Miſs Thurſton*.—The Melody of her Song was unmixed with the Noiſe of Mirth, and every Action and Word was tempered with that Philoſophy, which reſident in her, might juſtly have been diſdainful of the reſt of Mankind.

" Sweet Harmoniſt! and beautiful as ſweet;
" And young as beautiful; and ſoft as young;
" And gay as ſoft; and innocent as gay;
" And happy (if ought happy here) as good."

But if Mirth was never depictured upon her Face, nor Diſſipation entertained in her Mind—the Smile of Joy ever dimpled in her Cheek, and that Happineſs which is the unalienable Friend of Innocency, was ever a tranquil Reſident in her Heart.

Death ſeems to have embodied himſelf in this lovely Victim, to wipe away the Odium he had incurred by his more common Appearances.——He who has been emphatically called "*the grim Tyrant*," aſſumes the ſweet Smile of Benignity.—He who has beheld with Envy, thoſe who remain in Poſſeſſion of this World, now views them with Pity, and wonders why they weep.—Come ye who have ſtartled with Horror at the Sound of Death; hear the ſoft Accents of his Voice!—Come ye who have ſeen him in the agonizing Struggles of the vicious; behold the complacent Smile of Her in whom he is now perſonified,

" Lovely in Death the beauteous Ruin lay."

When we have ſeen Death in thoſe who quit this Life with every reluctant Struggle which conſcious Vice can nerve, and view him progreſſively in thoſe, in whom he appears leſs and leſs horrible, till we ſee him in the preſent amiable Subject of Contemplation, completely enrobed in Innocency, and lovely in every Shape and Feature—We may well ſay of him, without attributing the Effect to Familiarity, that

" He is a Monſter of ſo frightful Mein,
" As to be hated, needs but to be ſeen;
" But often ſeen, familiar to his Face,
" We firſt endure, then pity, then *embrace*."

How ſelfiſh is human Nature? In Proportion as we ſhould acquieſce in the Death of our Friends, we deplore their Loſs with comfortleſs Grief—Our Hearts are filled with Sorrow for the Departure from Earth of thoſe Qualifications, which Angels joy to meet in Heaven. The Neceſſity of reſigning to Heaven, every Virtue and Grace which affords Happineſs to the Soul of Senſibility, is cruel; but this Reflection ſhall be our Conſolation—that Bliſs far greater than our utmoſt Exertions could have afforded, is the Portion of the deareſt of our Friends—

" Song, Beauty, Youth, Love, Virtue, Joy, this Group
" Of bright Ideas,—Flowers of Paradiſe
" As yet unforfeit! in one Blaze we bind,
" Kneel and preſent it to the Skies; as all
" We gueſs of Heaven: And theſe were all her own;
" And *She* was ours; and We were—*were* moſt bleſt."

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

SORCERY and imaginations when mixed with envy are dangerous to ſociety—its effects may be diſcovered when we reflect upon the tranſactions which took place in conſequence of one THOMAS MOREY's ſecretly abandoning and leaving his wife at Hopkinton, and going into the country, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1791, which induced his friends and neighbours to believe that ſome accident had befell him; and it was at firſt imagined that he was murdered, near Biſſell's Mills, in Exeter, and ſearch made for him there, about three weeks after his departure; then it was ſaid to be told by a Conjurer, that he was killed by accident, at or near one Benjamin Diamond's houſe, in North Kingſtown; and the ſuſpicion was ſo great, by the miſrepreſentation of a perſon who went to ſearch after him at Exeter, who conceited or preſumed that ſaid Morey, and ten or fifteen perſons more were ſeen by him at ſaid Diamond's, in the afternoon of the ſame day that the ſaid Morey ſet out on his journey. In conſequence thereof, ſaid Diamond's wife and five others were committed to Newport gaol, for the ſuppoſed murder; who were confined in cloſe gaol about three months, and threatened by the Judge who committed them, that he had enough againſt them to hang them;—which commitment and expences almoſt ruined the poor innocent perſons in their ſmall intereſt, and their characters ſtigmatized by public cenſure, when at the ſame time it is evident, that neither the ſaid Morey, nor no other company of men, did aſſemble at ſaid Diamond's houſe, on the ſaid 17th day of May, as aforeſaid;—but at length, by the bleſſing of Divine Providence, the ſaid Thomas Morey hath returned to his Father's houſe, in North Kingſtown, to the great joy of his parents, and to the convincing proof of the innocence of the poor cenſured people, and to the ſatisfaction of their neighbours of their innocence.——We muſt allow that Murder is a horrid Crime, and ought to have the puniſhment which the law inflicts: But we ought to be cautious how we puniſh, or wrongfully accuſe the innocent.——I need not ſay much of the conduct of the man, who was the means of much public and private expence, and injury to ſaid individuals: But I will leave his conduct, with that of the Judge who committed them, to the impartial reader, to judge for himſelf.

JOSEPH ELDRED.

*December* 31, 1794.

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## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*Diſtrict of Newport, Jan. 5.*

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Leopard, Shearman, | Providence |
| —— Clementina, Weſtcott, | Ditto |
| —— New-York Packet, Shaw, | New York |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Schooner Betſy, Kent, | Edenton |
| —— Roſamond, Tinckman, | York Town |
| —— Betſy, Uſher, | St. Thomas's |
| Brig Hannah, Briggs, | Somerſet |
| Sloop Diſcovery, Read, | Newbern |
| —— Betſey, Burr, | Long Iſland |
| —— Fame, Chace, | Newbern |
| —— Dartmouth, Burgeſs, | New-Bedford |
| —— Wealthy, Biſhop, | New-York |

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FOR SALE, BY

## *Clarke & Hammond,*

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
Weſt India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Caboofes, Stoves, &c. &c. as uſual.

*Newport, January* 5 1795.

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## TO BE LET,

*And entered on the 25th of March next,*

A FARM, in Middletown, about Three Miles from this Town, containing 103 Acres.

Alſo, a Meadow LOT, of about 5 Acres, in the Town of Newport—For further Particulars, inquire of

OLIVER R. WARNER.

*January* 5. 1795.

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## Jeremiah N. Sands

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from Little Reſt Hill, to Wickford, in North Kingſtown, where he carries on the CLOCK, WATCH MAKING, and GOLDSMITHS' BUSINESS in all their different Branches.

Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him may rely upon having their Work done with Neatneſs and Expedition.

He gives CASH for OLD GOLD and SILVER.

*Wickford, January* 5, 1795

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COLE and GOODLUCK's POLICIES for Sale, by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Poſt Office—where may be ſeen their Scale of Policies, and a Scheme of the Waſhington Lottery.

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## To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber, one of the Printers of *The Rhode-Iſland Muſeum*, returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have patroniſed that Paper ſince the Publication commenced in this Town, and informs them, that the laſt Paper, publiſhed on the 29th of December, 1794, completed *Six Months*; and as the Profits of the Buſineſs is thought (by him) to be inadequate to the Support thereof, he has thought it to be more to his Intereſt to relinquiſh the Publication.

To thoſe Subſcribers in Town and Country, who have paid the advance Money required in the Propoſals for publiſhing the *Muſeum*, he returns his moſt ſincere Thanks for their endeavours to Support ſo Expenſive a Publication, as a News-Paper; and regrets at the ſame Time, that by the many Obſtacles which have attended him in his Buſineſs, ſince the Commencement of it, and which are of ſo delicate a Nature, that he feels a Diffidence in himſelf, to relate them at this Time.

To thoſe who have not paid the advance Money required, and which has now become Due, he earneſtly requeſts them, and all indebted to the Printers of the *Muſeum*, in any other Manner, to make immediate Payment to Meſſieurs *Solomon Southwick* and *Richard Woodman*. And thoſe who have credited the Company, whom the Subſcriber has not been able to Settle with, are requeſted to call on the above mentioned Perſons for a Settlement; who have ſufficient Property in their Poſſeſſion (belonging to the Company) to Settle all Demands againſt them.

HENRY C. SOUTHWICK.

*Newport, January* 6, 1795.

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STATE of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

*December 29th*, 1794.

BY Order of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of Richard Gardner, of South-Kingſtown, Yeoman, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich, on the laſt Monday in January next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, *A. D* 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

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PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

*FOR SALE, BY*

## *Gibbs & Channing.*

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## Card Manufactory.

### NATHANIEL LYON,

In THAMES STREET,

*Next Houſe Southward of the* BRICK MARKET,

RETURNS his Thanks to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the ſhorteſt Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the ſingle Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.——Alſo Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STOCK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be ſerved on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Diſpatch.

To prevent Impoſitions, he has branded all his Cards with a Semicircle, NATHANIEL LYON, *Newport, Rhode Iſland, with a Square and Compaſs.*

Almoſt any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; alſo good tann'd SHEEP SKINS*.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on good Security.

*He has alſo for SALE,*

Good Card and Saddler's Tacks, by the large or ſmall Quantity, at a low Price.

---

* *The above Skins muſt be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but* not *oiled.*

Newport, November 10, 1794.

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ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL FOWLER, Eſq; deceaſed, or the late Copartnerſhip of *Samuel Fowler, & Sons*, are requeſted to exhibit them to either of the Subſcribers;—and all indebted to ſaid Eſtate, or Copartnerſhip, are deſired to make an immediate Settlement.

SAMUEL G. FOWLER, CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, } *Adminiſtrators.*

*Newport, December* 15, 1794.

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## TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, containing about Eighty Acres of Land, with one Half of a convenient well-finiſhed Dwelling Houſe, convenient for Two Families; a good Barn, with a Quantity of young Wood; is well fenced, and for the moſt Part Stone Wall; ſituated in Exeter, One Mile South of the Ten Rod Road, and Six Miles from Wickford.——For Terms, inquire of DANIEL TILLINGHAST, on the Premiſes.

N. B. The other Half of ſaid Dwelling Houſe, with about 12 Acres of Land, is alſo to be Sold.

*Exeter, Nov* 25, 1794.

## EPIGRAM

On the English Judge JEFFERIES, commonly called cruel Jefferies.

*(From a late London Paper.)*

WHEN cruel Jeff'ries mark'd with blood
His progress through the west,
A prisoner before him stood,
Whom thus the judge address'd:
"You'll swing, you dog; you plainly show
"The villain in your face"—
"My Lord," said he, "I did not know
"It was a looking glass."

---

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[ *Continued from our last.* ]

### ORCHARDS.

THE GOLDEN PIPPIN is in high estimation as a Cider Apple, and may rank as the third of this district. It is more generally known than the Hagloe Crab, and, at public market, its liquor, I believe, is generally next in price to that of the Stire-Apple.

The Old REDSTREAK is yet in being: A few old trees are still remaining. The fruit small, roundish, of a pale yellow ground, with numerous faint red streaks. The flesh firm, full of juice, and, when ripe, finely flavoured; a palatable eating apple. The Cider, at present, is not, I believe, in particular estimation; little, if any genuine Red-Streak cider is now made. It never was, I believe, equal to that of either of the preceding apples. The tree of this apple is of a singularly awkward growth, crooked—reclining—ragged and unsightly.

The WOODCOCK is another favourite old cider fruit. But is now going off; many old trees, however, are still left in the district. The fruit is much larger, than any of the preceding sorts; above the middle size. The form somewhat oblong; with a long stalk, set on in a peculiar manner; feigned to resemble the Woodcock's beak (hence the name). The colour that of the Red-Streak with the addition of some dark blood-red streaks on one side. The flesh remarkably fine; equally fit for culinary purposes, and for cider. The tree large, and strongly featured; forming large boughs in the pear manner.

Other favourite Cider Apples, at present, are

The MUST:—An old favourite fruit, of which three sorts are enumerated.

The PAUSON:—A middle sized, green apple.

The ROYAL WILDING:—A large white apple.

The DYMMOCK RED:—Middle sized, red.

The COCCAGEE:—Above the middle size; greenish white, with an orange blush;—well fleshed, and highly flavoured.

RUSSETS, of various kinds, are in good esteem, particularly the LONGNEY RUSSET.

BROMLEY, FOXWHELP, RED CRAB, QUEENING,—all of them large red apples,—are in good estimation for cider.

Of PEARS, the SQUASH is in much the highest esteem. It is an early fruit, remarkable for the tenderness of its flesh. If it drop ripe from the tree, it bursts to pieces with the fall: (hence most probably its name) The liquor made from this fruit is pale, sweet, yet remarkably clean, and of a strong body: A most elegant liquor; if duly manufactured, from a soil which suits it. Taynton, on the Gloucestershire side of Mayhill, has long been famous for the superior excellence of its "Squash Pear Perry." In price, it bears a similar proportion to common Perry, as the Stire-Cider does to the ordinary kinds.

The OLDFIELD is a favourite old Pear; remarkable for the elegant flavour of its liquor.

The BARLAND Pear is in great repute, as producing a Perry, which is esteemed singularly beneficial in nephritic complaints; as the RED PEAR is for affording a liquor of a singular strength.*

The HUFFCAP, and the SACK, are other Pears which have been usually grafted; and besides these, and a variety of others, great numbers of "kernel fruits" are found among the pear trees, as well as among the apple trees, of this district.

The PRODUCTION of ORCHARD FRUITS, for the purpose of LIQUOR, now requires to be examined in detail; agreeably to the subdivisions of the subject, enumerated at the head of this article. But in giving this general view of the proper management of Orchards, the practice of this division of the cider country (so far at least as it has come to my knowledge) will be found, in many particulars, improper to be held up as a pattern. The method of procedure, in this case, must therefore be, to select the best instances of the practice of these districts, and make up the deficiency from my own practical knowledge of the subject of planting; in order to endeavour to render this article, what I wish to be *general* and *practical*.

---

* *Frequently, it is said, strong enough to "flash in the fire."*

[*To be continued.*]

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STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c

*December* 24, 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of CARY CLARKE, of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, Taylor, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden, at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday in January next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act passed in June, *A. D.* 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

---

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

*December* 17, 1794.

BY Order of the General Assembly, the Creditors of *Preston Mann*, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Physician, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday in January next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the insolvent Act, passed in June, 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Secretary.

---

## *Christo^r. Champlin*

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

---

## FLAX.

*WANTED*,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dressed FLAX, for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

*Newport, December* 22, 1794.

---

## George Champlin

*HAS FOR SALE*,

Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead, and JAMAICA SUGAR in Barrels.

---

## Stephen Pierce,

*HAS FOR SALE*,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

---

*TO BE SOLD BY*

## J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Consisting of

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalms and Hymns, Spelling Books, Novels, Plays, Dictionary's, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers, ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, also Poland Starch, Black Pepper, and an Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, and Fur Trimmings.

*Newport, Nov* 10, 1794.

---

## To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in Boston-Neck, South Kingstown, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land.—For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

*Newport, December* 22, 1794.

---

## To be SOLD, an excellent Billiard Table,

With all the Impliments belonging thereto, complete—Inquire of the Printer.

*December* 22, 1794

---

## For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

*Newport. June* 30. 1794.

---

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

A FARM, in Charlestown, in the County of Washington, containing about Three Hundred Acres of Land, well wooded and watered, cuts about Thirty Tons of Hay, and Pasture in Proportion; Two small Dwelling Houses thereon; one third Part of the Purchase Money being paid down, the Purchaser may have Two Instalments for the Remainder.

Also, a FARM, in South Kingstown, within Two Miles and an Half of the Court-House, containing One Hundred and Sixty Acres, a Dwelling-House, and an excellent Orchard, well wooded and watered, to be sold on the Terms abovesaid.—For Terms, apply to

JONATHAN J. HAZARD.

*South-Kingstown, Dec.* 1, 1794.

---

## TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

*December* 5, 1794.

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## *JACKSON & WRIGLEY*,

LATELY FROM ENGLAND,

TAKE this Method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport and its Vicinity, that they have opened a large and commodious DYE-HOUSE, and finishing Rooms, for the Purpose of colouring all Sorts of Silks, Sattins, Armazeens, and Tiffany's; and all Sorts of Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Cloth, dyed and finished to look as well as when fresh imported. Best Navy and *French* Blues dyed to look equal to any imported. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favour them with their Commands, may depend on the strictest Justice being done them, in having their Colours perfect, and finished in the neatest Manner.

N. B. Those who choose to employ them, will please to send their Goods to Messieurs GARDNER and DEAN, of Newport, who are appointed to receive and forward them.

*Charlestown (near Boston) December* 15, 1794.

---

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

*On the first Thursday in February next, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve o'Clock, if fair Weather, if not on the next fair Day, on the Premises, for the Benefit of the Heirs and Creditors,*

THAT well known & valuable FARM of JAMES COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceased, situated about Half a Mile to the Southward of the Town of Newport, containing One Hundred and Four Acres of Land, with One Dwelling-House and Part of another, Two Orchards, a Barn, Crib, and other Out Buildings, with a great Number of Button wood Trees; it is well walled and watered, and a beautiful Prospect of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Sea; an elegant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Assignees.

PAUL MUMFORD,
DAVID HUNTINGTON,
JOHN BOURS,
JOHN L. BOSS,
ROBERT BRATTELL.

*Newport, Dec.* 1, 1794.

---

## *TIN OVENS*,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

## Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

---

*TO BE SOLD, BY*

## Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Barrel, Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One at the upper End of the Town facing the Green, near the House of Capt. Webb, with a Garden and Well of Water.—One Half of a large Building, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

A Sloop of about 40 Tons Burthen, and well found.

A small Farm of about 31 Acres, lying on the East Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Cundall on the East, and Westerly on the Road, is about 6 Miles from this Town.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or Block Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

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[*To be continued.*]

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*Newport, December* 22, 1794.

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## To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

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*Newport, December* 22, 1794.

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DAVID HUNTINGTON,
JOHN BOURS,
JOHN L. BOSS,
ROBERT BRATTELL.

*Newport, Dec.* 1, 1794.

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